

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Gone by party, and not by gain.
Fidelity to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Favoritism, and no Fear shall save.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the office is out, or nearly so, we expect the intelligence by a copy of the paper, like the one at the commencement of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing. If desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

The Excitement of the Last Week.

The incidents of the last week in Lawrence have been of the most exciting character. The Legislature, during the last hours of its session, passed a general amnesty bill, which was to extend to all political difficulties in the southern part of the Territory. We copy the act:

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN KANSAS."

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That no criminal offense heretofore committed in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, McGehee, Allen, Anderson, growing out of any political differences of opinion, or arising in any way from such political differences of opinion, shall be subject to any prosecution on any complaint or indictment in any court whatsoever in this Territory.

SEC. 2. That all criminal actions now commenced, growing out of political differences of opinion, shall be dismissed.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 17, '59.

S. MEDARY, Governor.

Prior to the passage of this law a previous one had been enacted extending the jurisdiction of the District Court of Douglas county over the counties of Lykins, Linn and Bourbon, for criminal purposes; and when it became a law, the Grand Jury was in session in Lawrence inquiring into the difficulties in the southern part of the Territory. A large number of subpoenas had been issued to the citizens of those counties, with orders to appear before them and testify; and the Marshals of the respective counties were instructed by the court to bring all criminals, held or arrested for any infraction of the laws, before it for trial. The officers of the law exerted themselves to the fullest extent to arrest the most noted offenders, with the view of bringing them to speedy justice.

Last week Marshal RUSSELL, of Linn Co., (who never was a resident of Missouri, as has been alleged,) brought four prisoners to Lawrence, under the escort of a small posse of Free State men. This posse was taken to the Johnson House, and feeling that they were entirely safe, having reached the great Free State town of Lawrence, they deposited their guns in some convenient place, but soon after found they had been stolen. Of course this created some feeling, but it was soon followed by the general amnesty law, that the matter was almost forgotten.

Late on Monday evening last, Deputy Marshal CAMPBELL, of Bourbon county, arrived in town, stating that under the general directions to bring all prisoners and witnesses to Lawrence, he had collected sixteen of the former, and some thirty-five of the latter, and had set out with them for this place. Arriving at the Wakarusa he met a few miles from town by an express from Marshal COLBY, informing him of the passage of the general amnesty law, with a copy of the same, but no specific instructions in regard to the prisoners in his charge. He halted his posse at once, and rode on to Lawrence to consult his principal; but finding he had left town, he advised with Governor MEDARY, and others, and in the morning returned with all possible dispatch to his party, where he ordered the chains from the prisoners, and discharged his posse and witnesses. Part of the prisoners refused to allow the chains to be removed until they arrived in Lawrence, saying that they were so near the town they chose to wait till they arrived there before the chains were cut off.

While this was being enacted, the arch demagogue of Kansas, better known as Jim Lane, moved among the boys, and dilated upon the shame of bringing Free State men to Lawrence in chains. The representation was made that Marshal CAMPBELL was a Missourian; that his posse was made up of Missourians; and that his company was commanded by Hamilton, the notorious murderer, who headed the party that shot the eleven men at Choteau's Trading Post. It was enough! The falsehood passed from mouth to mouth, and the populace, under the shameful delusion, were all on fire. A portion of them sallied forth, and meeting the prisoners still in irons, who had refused to be liberated, felt their patriotism all in a glow. Returning to town they spread the contagion, until men, who rarely allow themselves to be thrown off their guard, were found making expressions and threats only common to the "boys."

A portion of Marshal CAMPBELL's posse returned south, but others, who had never seen Lawrence, felt a desire to do so, and they determined to come into town in a body. Having no baggage wagon, and no place to store their arms, and having previously heard of the fate of the murderers of Marshal RUSSELL's posse, they resolved to bring their arms with them.

As they rode up Massachusetts street, headed by Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, and were passing the Commercial, a party of "boys" made a descent upon them with bricks, stones and mud. The leader of the posse started off on a gallop, and the balance followed. As they were flying through the streets, the orderly citizens, who knew nothing of the matter, looked out, and as they saw some twenty men,

mounted on horseback, well armed, rushing through town, and the whole populace in pursuit, supposing them to be horse thieves, or something of that character, joined in the chase. The cry of "Hamilton, the murderer of Choteau's Trading Post," thrilled along the nerves of many who were never known before to forget themselves, and they rushed madly onward, determined to capture him and his lawless band, and bring them to summary justice.

On rushed the pursuers and the pursued, down Massachusetts St. to Pinyon, down Pinyon to New Hampshire, and along New Hampshire south to the outskirts of the town. Looking out upon them from the roof of our office building, the town was one vast multitude of men rushing pell mell, seemingly as if there were thousands in the throng. One of the pursued, unfortunately falling behind his party, was stopped, and robbed in the streets of Lawrence in open day, of his gun and side arms. Several discharges of fire-arms were heard, but we cannot learn that any injury was done either party.

How the affair ended, we hardly know. We saw the posse on the outskirts of the town! They attempted to form, but the citizens came upon them, rolled them of their arms, after which all parties returned into town, to hear an address from Gov. MEDARY. As the party were gathering, Marshal Campbell was seen coming down the Johnson House. A party attacked him and attempted to rob him of his side arms. He refused to give them up, and was rescued with some difficulty, but not until each had drawn their weapons, and were in the attitude of firing.

Gov. MEDARY made a speech worthy the man, and the occasion. He stated the facts in regard to the amnesty bill; his motives in signing it; his desire to restore quiet to every part of the Territory; and his willingness to allow "by-gones" to be by-gones, in consideration that every citizen should aid him in preventing further difficulties. He stated how the mistake and excitement had arisen; told that the HAMILTON, whose life they sought, was Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, of Marmion, one of the most trustworthy Free State men in the southern part of the Territory, and one who had suffered with the Free State men generally in the troubles of 1856, and had shared with them the dangers and privations of those times; and that the Marshal Campbell was also a reliable Free State man. He urged the people to aid him in preserving peace, and assured those of Lawrence that such disturbances would ruin the character of the town, depreciate the value of property, and blast its future prospects. He was frequently applauded by the better portion of his listeners.

When the Governor closed, Jim Lane was called for, by that portion of the "boys" whom he said he represented. Mounting a wagon, he commenced a characteristic speech. With all smiles and blandness he led:

"The innocent mob, and whilst one hand was red with murder, stretched the other out for brotherhood and peace."

His satrap cheered, and he congratulated the crowd that these were the Republican party, while those who were opposed to the incidents of the morning, and who sustained Gov. Medary and the law, were characterized as Democrats. But we will not, cannot follow him nor Judge Conway in their wild and fanatical ravings, telling the people to "beware of Gov. Medary," and all the while laboring to make political capital.

After Lane, Conway, and Phillips had each relieved themselves of sufficient guff, the people dispersed to reflect upon the incidents of the morning, and regret their own hastiness in being aroused into actions they could not have been guilty of in cooler moments.

During the afternoon we met the young men from Fort Scott, who composed the Marshall's posse, all of whom, save two, we found to be Free State men, generally from New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. They were a portion of the Free State Jay-hawking movements of Montgomery and his associates, and had rallied under the law to put an end to their pillaging expeditions. In coming to Lawrence they had supposed they would be received with open arms, instead of being treated as a band of desperadoes and outlaws. Reading of the exploits of our people on former occasions, while they were yet in the East, they had formed a high opinion of us, mistaking the ebullience of a party of adventurers, who have no occupation or settled home, for that of the honest inhabitants, the love for the town and its people suddenly fell to zero.

Casting an eye through town, and looking out upon our business men, we cannot find one who approves, or endorses the incidents of Tuesday last; and yet it is our business men, and they only, who suffer for their outrages. Property in Lawrence depreciated twenty-five per cent, with many, in consequence of what they saw and heard on that day. Property holders cannot feel like making investments, or inviting their friends to do so, when they reflect upon the incidents of that day, and the inflammability of the population, and the material of which the town is composed.

Every citizen of Lawrence, at all interested in the prosperity of the town, feels chagrined and mortified at these occurrences. At this time, when all are uniting to give a new impetus to the place, and bending every energy to induce immigration here; and to make this the great outflowing point for the gold mines, and the radiating point of railroads and educational interests, we want none of this excitement and must have none of it, else the era of our prosperity as a town is at an end. The time for criminality and recrimination has gone by. The law-making power has thrown a screen over past offenses, and enacted the most stringent laws for the protection of the people, their rights and property, in future. It was not expected that Lawrence, the seat of the late Legislature, would first revive the difficulties of the southern border; or allow Jay-hawking in her own streets, and upon Free State men.

We mention it with pleasure, that several of our citizens, who have sustained Montgomery in the past, were as indignant on account of the hostility to Marshall Campbell's posse, as men could be; and since the affair, they have done all in their power to do justice to the injured parties.

In justice to Lawrence and her citizens, we will be allowed to state that not a single business man, and but few of her own population, was privy to the commencement of the disturbances. As we have said before, it fell upon them suddenly; many of them were thoughtlessly carried away by the momentary excitement. The attempt of Gen. Lane to make personal or political capital on such occasions, and to place himself at the head of the "boys," is an unfortunate one for him, and one which would crush any man. To make the Republican party responsible for it, and to endorse it as a Republican movement, will drive out a hundred from the party where it adds one to it. We wish to see Republicanism triumph in Kansas, and will labor as valiently as any one to that end; but never, if it is to be led by Jim Lane & Co., and made responsible for the crimes of Montgomery.

Gov. Medary hoped the press would pass over these occurrences in silence; but it could not be. Correspondents would send their accounts of it abroad, and the honest, truthful journalist is compelled to give a faithful narration of them, that the responsibility may fall where it justly belongs.

The Legislature closed its session at 12 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst. It has dispatched a large amount of business, and soon its labors will be before the public for approval or condemnation. We are not prepared to pass judgment upon it; neither are the people. Most of those Acts we have read, we heartily endorse. The Constitutional Convention Act, which we published last week, is fair and impartial in every part, and is just such a law as the people wanted. It gives ample time to the framing of a Constitution, and it will meet with universal approbation.

The law for the relief of sufferers is an act of justice to the early settlers, and the people will everywhere approve it. It was somewhat impaired by several members getting weak-kneed, and attempting to shrink the responsibility of their most righteous act, by a supplementary law; but we believe enough of the original law remains to secure the rights of sufferers, and the timidity of the Legislature in the premises will be the act which will crush the members, not their vote for the original bill.

The apportionment law is a good one, as is the census act. The highway law, which we publish this week, will also be generally approved by the resident taxpayer after the principles of the act are generally understood.

The only abortive legislation which has come under our observation, was that in regard to extending the jurisdiction of the District Court of Douglas county over the southern counties, and then passing a general amnesty bill. That matter will never bear investigation, and it will bring disgrace and political damnation upon the parties concerned in it. The difficulties along our southern border are too deep to be settled by general amnesty bills. Those who have been shooting down Free State men and Pro-Slavery men, and robbing them of their property, should have been brought to justice. Hamilton and Brock et al. are abroad with their crimes upon us, and others alike guilty are among us.

The "wiping out and beginning anew" is too much like the sale of criminal indulgences, in Catholic countries, in a former age, and we greatly apprehend that it will be followed with similar results. If law does not punish crime, injured parties will band together, and each party will interpret or make the law according to his own caprice, and execute the same. A few months more and another general amnesty law will be demanded, and then on from year to year, until the end is seen in revolution, and an extermination or expulsion of the weaker party from the Territory follows.

We understand the laws of 1855 and '57 were repealed, and the code of 1858, and most of the laws of that session, were repealed, modified or amended; and that again, for several months, the courts, legal profession and litigants generally are thrown loose from their moorings, and are compelled to drift, uncertain of their destination, or point of compass. The end of these things will come, but not until we have passed the chrysalis, or formation condition, and have assumed our position as a State in the Union.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed away, and in October next a new one will be elected. From present indications the battle will be fought on partisan grounds, and the most numerous will be the victors. It is probable we shall never be cured again with a Legislature made up almost wholly of one party. As oxygen and hydrogen are each essential to sustain animal life, so two parties, and those nearly equally balanced, are essential to the preservation of good society and good government. The foolish, wicked, and fraudulent legislation of 1855 and '57, by the Pro-Slavery party, has only been counterbalanced by the legislation of '58 and '59 by the Free State party. Each sought to exclude all opposition by overriding the forms of law, and each will have to suffer the consequences which have followed, and are yet to follow.

Dr. Doy and Son.

We learn by way of Mr. Martin, of this city, who has just returned from Platte City, that these distinguished gentlemen have everything provided for their comfort that heart could wish, at the public expense. He says, that the report that they are ill-treated, is without the shadow of truth. They have plenty to eat and a good bed to sleep on—so good that Mr. Martin shared it with them one night.

Mr. Martin also states, that the citizens of Platte are determined that they shall have a fair trial, and if no evidence appears against them further than what is now known, they will, without doubt, be discharged.—Lawrence Ledger.

Laws versus Mob.

Those of our citizens who witnessed the proceedings of last Tuesday, cannot regard it as a flattering exhibition of the self-respect of this community, or of its love of good order, and loyalty to law. Those acquainted with the efforts made to secure the sitting of the Legislature here during the last session, cannot feel encouraged to labor to attain the same end at its next session, confident now as they must be, that we have a community that will dishonor its legislation and disregard its officers and statutes. We all may feel well assured, that our Governors, who have labored impartially to secure "equal and exact justice to all men;" who have sacrificed the good wishes of their own partisans by approving a bill for aid against the mob, will readily approve a like bill at the next session, after having been insulted by the leader of a mob, whose chief delight it is to deprave and inflame the passions of the community in order that he may the easier secure official position and influence. Those who, through our long and bitter struggle, have labored so zealously and faithfully to build a State which should be a model—in its regard for justice, in the liberality of its institutions, in its aim to extend to all the rights and privileges of Freeman, and in its determination to protect all, at whatever hazard, from acts of gross injustice and violence, must have felt elated when they saw a being, whose crimes should be expiated on the gibbet, gallop to the lead of the hosts of Freedom, address a mob as Republicans, and heard an agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Company shout hosannas in his behalf.

We did a business man on that day remark, "that you can gather more fools together in Lawrence in half an hour, than in any other place in the country." It is said that there is a principle of justice behind every mob; but it would take a microscope of immense magnitude to discover it in this. We should treat that person who would aid another to steal, and encourage him in the act, with the penalty of the law in such cases provided; but can any one tell us how we should regard a being, who incites a mob to plunder and assault a posse of men, and then counsels the same mob, after the wrong is done, as Republicans, to keep the peace?

We have in public meetings denounced those who, without a shadow of law, captured JOHN DOR and Son, as doing that which was grossly illegal and unjust; yet we huzza when our citizens, in defiance of law, plunder and abuse men. When a mob, without law, applies its ferocious hand to one of our own citizens, then, in the name of outraged law, we demand redress; but when officers of law, acting in a capacity and discharging a duty, not in accordance with our prejudices, appear, then the mob must be loosed, and law made by word and reproach. We denounce the courts of Missouri for keeping, without pretext of law, Dor and Son in confinement. Their law is mob law; they are but extending the vengeance of the mob upon persons who they despise and hate, and why is it not as proper for them to do it as for us?

It is vain to attempt to palliate this offense. We may assert that the posse were Missourians, but evidence is given of the falsity of the charge. We may say the prisoners were cruelly treated, but evidence is introduced to prove that they fared as well as the posse. We may say the prisoners were ironed—but the officer had a right to iron them, if he believed necessity demanded it. Admitting all these facts, it cannot be denied that with the courts and all their officers in our possession, we had the power to arrest and punish the offenders without a disgraceful appeal to a mob.

We have been complaining of the decrease in the prices of property—the dullness of business. We have proposed to construct roads to secure the trade of southern Kansas; we are inviting the emigrants to the Gold regions, to make this their point of departure. We are begging the generous throughout the land, to aid us to erect our University and complete our churches—and at the same time by our action, by the encouragement we give to mobs, by the honor we bestow upon those who hesitate at no crime, however great, we are demonstrating to the world that human life, property, schools, churches, all are unsafe here.

These things must be remedied or our prosperity is ruined. We must create a public sentiment which shall secure peace and quiet, and a proper observance of law in the community. It is a lasting disgrace to us, that a Governor, without the most distant allusion to party, when counseling us to dishonor the action of a mob, and faithfully carry out the statutes of our own Legislature, should be charged with making a Democratic speech.

Our welfare, our duty as citizens and as men, demand of us to prevent a like occurrence.

General Lane.

Mr. HOPK, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1859.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM.—It is asserted that Gen. James H. Lane, the Kansas Hero, went to Kansas a Pro-Slavery man; that he tried to buy slaves; that he sided with the Pro-Slavery men; that he recognized the first bogus Legislature, by trying to get a divorce from his wife; that the Legislature refused; Lane got mad and turned Free State man; stamped the Territory, and went for a Free State because it was not a hemp growing country. It is also said that he seduced a woman, got drunk, joined the Temperance Society, the Church, and was elected United States Senator under the Topeka Constitution, all in one week.

It is also said, that he has recently, (since the killing of JENKINS,) again joined the Temperance Society and the Methodist Church (on probation,) that he is now the most popular man in Kansas, and will probably be the Republican nominee for President in 1860, with Wm. H. Seward for Vice President, and "belongs to the abolition wing of the Free State party." Will you please inform us all about it?

Yours,
P. O.
Our correspondent, whom we recognize as an old subscriber, is referred to the files of the Herald of Freedom since the spring of 1855, in which he will find the facts touching the principal parts of his inquiry.

Our City Government.

Each session of the Legislature, since the first organization of the Territory, has passed a charter for the city of Lawrence, and yet we are without an efficient city government. Why is this? Simply because an attempt has been made by demagogues, continually, to override the will of the people. The independent organization of the summer of 1857, was the work of a few individuals, not endorsed by the people, and in derogation of law; hence it fell to pieces of its own weight. The Legislature of a year ago legalized it, but it was a swindle, nevertheless, and as such it was treated by the Legislature at a later day in the session by abrogating it, and substituting another in its place; but the substitute was another swindle, for, like the Lecompton Constitution, it was never submitted to a vote of the people. It attempted to substitute legislative sovereignty for popular sovereignty, and it proved an abortion. Though the city government was organized under that charter, and it has continued a sickly existence during the last year, doing nothing but imposing enormous taxes to defray the expenses of its officers, who have hardly done a single beneficial act during their administration, yet it is a failure, and everybody knows it—it WAS NOT BASED UPON THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Another charter was passed at the late session of the Legislature, but we understand it is based upon the hypothesis that the former city government was a legal one. Does not everybody know that it is impossible to engraft a thrifty and vigorous shoot upon a diseased and rotten trunk? The objection to engrafting a Free State Constitution upon the Lecompton swindle was urged with great force, and we all admitted its justice; but this new city charter is in the same dilemma, and there is a strong probability that the government, growing out of it, like all its predecessors, will fall to pieces because of its own inherent weakness—the defective basis on which it is established.

We were in hopes that the late Legislature would do something in regard to our city organization, which the whole people would approve; but the way the matter looks now, it does not appear that we are any better off than we were last year. It is possible we shall pass on from year to year, and finally, shall forget the origin of our city government, and all of us will become defenders of it, but we apprehend there are some who will remember the chains, and will come very reluctantly into its support.

Counties and County Seats.

Many very important changes have been made by the Legislature which has just adjourned, in regard to counties and county seats. Besides the Act establishing the counties of Montana, El Paso, Oro, Broderick and Fremont, which we published last week, a new county was carved out of Wise and Butler, with its northern boundary on the line between townships 17 and 18, and the southern boundary on the line between townships 21 and 22, called Chase. The northern boundary of Chase has been removed north to the line between townships 13 and 14. The county seat of Wise is established at Council Grove. The county seat of Chase is located at Cottonwood Falls, which, by the way, is six miles east of the point indicated on Halsall's map of Kansas; the county seat of Butler is located at Chelsea; and the county seat of Hunter at Eldorado.

Wyandott county has been carved out of Leavenworth and Johnson counties, the boundary commencing at the State line, nearly opposite Westport, and running thence west on the line between townships 11 and 12 to the point where it first strikes the Kansas river; thence up that river to the line between ranges 22 and 23; thence north along that line to the northern boundary of the Delaware Reservation; thence east along the boundary of said Indian lands to the Missouri; thence down that river and up the State line to the place of beginning. The county seat is temporarily located at Wyandott.

The southern boundary of Breckinridge county has been removed three miles South, and the county seat is located at Americus, which we believe is situated on section 19, in township 18, and range 11.

The county seat of Madison has been located at El Mendoso, formerly known as Eagle City.

The county seat of Allen county is located at Humboldt; that of Jefferson county at Okaloosa; Shawnee county at Topeka; Davis county at Ashland; Franklin county at—Anderson county at—

The name of Calhoun county has been changed to Jackson; and that of Weller to Osage.

Printing the Laws.

We are sorry the White Cloud Chief labors to place us in a false position, unintentionally, we hope, in regard to printing the laws. We have felt that it was unjust to the Territory to impose so heavy a tax on the people, as was contemplated to pay for the publication of the laws in the several newspapers of the Territory. We would have derived as much benefit as would a Chief, or any other newspaper, by publishing the laws in the papers, because the Herald of Freedom would have been one of them, and so far as the publication in book form is concerned we don't see how it would have effected us. It would have been as necessary to have published the laws in book form, even if they had been printed in every newspaper in Kansas, as it would if they had not been so printed. If those laws are printed in book form, we are very conscious that there is no other office but ours, in Kansas, now prepared to do the work, and hence, we should naturally expect the job would be given to us; yet, up to the present time we have received no intimation that the work will be placed in our hands this year.

Perhaps the Chief would like to publish all the general laws of Kansas, on the same terms as the Wyandott Gazette has taken the contract. If so, we shall be most happy to favor the editor by closing a contract with him at once.

Telegraph to the Gold Mines.

The St. Louis Democrat mentions the fact that Col. Stebbins, the enterprising Superintendent of the Missouri River Telegraph Company, contemplates pushing it forward from this city to Fort Riley, a distance of 125 miles, from whence a distance could be extended to Pike's Peak and the Sierra San Juan. Such a line must, we believe, be built. We are glad to hear that Col. Stebbins has taken hold of the enterprise, which will be a great benefit to the Territory, as far as Fort Riley is at least. We have no great arteries of commerce, stretching away to the Rocky Mountains, fashioned by the plastic hand of nature, like the Mississippi or the Missouri, which bear upon their bosoms the weight of teeming millions. The vast area of Territory spread out between here and the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains, will soon be reverberating to the restless tramp of free labor, as it marches on to conquest. There already, the embryo of a mighty commerce looms up, and ere another year those silent plains will bloom with the fruits of industry, thrift and civilization.

A telegraph line tapping this region would be the pride to other and more important projects, among others, the building of a railroad so as to draw the immense trade that naturally flows through our borders, from this modern Ophir of the mountains.—Lawrence Ledger.

Capt. John Hamilton.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, led the military posse who entered Lawrence last Tuesday, and was fired upon several times by Free State men, with the avowed object of taking his life! And who is Capt. HAMILTON whom Professed Free State men desired to shoot down in the streets of Lawrence, for no crime only—commanding the Marshal's posse who were bringing some prisoners before the courts to be tried for crimes charged upon them by Free State men.

Turning back to our subscription book we find he has been a subscriber and reader of the Herald of Freedom since the spring of 1855, and was early known throughout the Territory as one of the most reliable Free State men of southern Kansas.

Turning to the proceedings of the celebrated Big Springs Convention, held on the 5th and 6th of September, 1855, we find he was a delegate to that convention from the Fort Scott district; was one of the committee on Credentials; also was appointed by the chairman of the convention as one of the committees on Platform, as also on a State organization.

When Lawrence was beleaguered by Border Ruffians, he rallied to our aid, and stood by us to the last extremity; and when the people decided not to defend themselves, with E. B. WHITMAN, Esq., he rode to Ft. Leavenworth after night, to solicit the friendly interposition of Col. SUMNER in our behalf.

Captain HAMILTON had seen all the jumbles of the border, knew the cost of the reign of violence, and desired peace and tranquility. He aided in driving out from Fort Scott, the murderers who had congregated there, to wit: Dr. Hamilton, Brockett, Clark & Co. When these men had gone, they were then set upon by Montgomery and his banditti. Still opposing lawless interference in their affairs, without regard to party, he was found standing at the head of a company to save Fort Scott from destruction. Like a true man as he is, his record, all the way through, is just what every honest man would be proud to refer to.

He states, that while camped near the Wakarusa with his prisoners, on Tuesday morning last, after receiving orders from Marshal Campbell to discharge them, he sent to a steam saw-mill near there, for a cold chisel, with which to cut off their chains. While awaiting the return of the messenger, two men from Lawrence entered camp, held a conversation with the prisoners, and from their action afterwards, he was satisfied they advised the prisoners to wear the chains to Lawrence, for they absolutely refused to have them cut off, the only way it could be done was to hold them by main strength. The prisoners claimed they had worn the chains thus far, and ought to be entitled to them.

A part of the posse concluded to come to Lawrence for supplies, and to see the town. Arriving within two or three miles of Lawrence they were met by a man, who said he kept a brick layer and feed stable in town. They concluded to take their animals there and feed them, and leave their guns at the same place in charge of a sentinel. Instead of leading them direct to the livery stable, they were taken to the Commercial House. The substance of the balance of his statement is detailed in another article.

The Marshal's Posse.

Several publications have recently been made in the papers of the Territory, in relation to some of the citizens of Atchison turning out to aid in arresting "Old John Brown." To set right the minds of any who might be misled by these paragraphs, we would state that if any one supposes there is any feeling or excitement here in regard to the matter, he is mistaken; or if any one imagines there was anything political connected with this affair, they are deceived.

The whole matter is simply this: The Marshal sent a written summons to Atchison, for help to arrest Old Brown. The message arrived on Sunday, and on the spur of the moment several turned out, like men, with the view of assisting the Marshal in executing his errand. The above is the whole story, and there is nothing political or excitable about it. Peace and good will prevail here, and there are no hard feelings or bickerings among our citizens. We discuss political and other questions coolly and calmly, and our citizens are determined, let others do as they may, to have peace. We hope our neighboring towns will not become jealous of our peace and prosperity, and attempt to throw fire brands among us. We are too busy building up our town to quarrel among ourselves.—Atchison Champion.

It is to be regretted, for the honor of Lawrence, that our people could not imitate Atchison; and instead of following after Jim Lane, and looking after every body's business but their own, look after their own for a while.

Telegraph to the Gold Mines.

The St. Louis Democrat mentions the fact that Col. Stebbins, the enterprising Superintendent of the Missouri River Telegraph Company, contemplates pushing it forward from this city to Fort Riley, a distance of 125 miles, from whence a distance could be extended to Pike's Peak and the Sierra San Juan. Such a line must, we believe, be built. We are glad to hear that Col. Stebbins has taken hold of the enterprise, which will be a great benefit to the Territory, as far as Fort Riley is at least. We have no great arteries of commerce, stretching away to the Rocky Mountains, fashioned by the plastic hand of nature, like the Mississippi or the Missouri, which bear upon their bosoms the weight of teeming millions. The vast area of Territory spread out between here and the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains, will soon be reverberating to the restless tramp of free labor, as it marches on to conquest. There already, the embryo of a mighty commerce looms up, and ere another year those silent plains will bloom with the fruits of industry, thrift and civilization.

A telegraph line tapping this region would be the pride to other and more important projects, among others, the building of a railroad so as to draw the immense trade that naturally flows through our borders, from this modern Ophir of the mountains.—Lawrence Ledger.

Under an Act of the Legislature the Territorial tax is made payable by the 1st of May next, and script is directed to be received in payment of the same.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The View of a Territorial Officer.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 18, '59.
MR. EDITOR:—The scenes in our streets yesterday were enough to make every honest man blush, to own that he is a citizen of Lawrence. What we have condemned Missouri for, year after year, the Lawrence people, headed by Jim Lane, are practicing every day. Had Jim Lane and his practicing crew committed the same acts in Massachusetts or Ohio, that they committed in Lawrence yesterday, they would be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years at least; yet eastern letter writers, puppets of that same Lane, with their private rooms filled with "plunder," will unite and laud themselves and their "robber-chief" to the skies. One thing I have noticed, and others could not help doing the same. When we held the Doy indignation meeting, Jim Lane, Esq., saw proper to turn it into a political meeting, and denounced all as Democrats, or Pro-Slavery men, who were not in favor of hanging the whole crew. Jim, at that time, ranted, and foamed—more like a mad man, than one having any practical plan to pursue. Whilst he was ranting, and his cronies haranguing, four of the kidnappers of Doy were in the room, three of whom escaped, and the fourth would, had not one but Lane and his friends aided in the arrest.

Yesterday the robbery of a United States posse, was declared by Lane to be a Republican measure, and all denounced as Democrats who refused to receive the stolen property, to which Conway, Thatcher and Branscomb chimed, amen.

For one, I desire to say that if these are the principles of the Republican party, and these the leaders, although I never voted other than a Republican ticket, you can count me out. I shall never sustain robbery and theft, or follow the leadership of a murderer, or a political bankrupt, for the purpose of being called a good Republican. That Dr. Doy did what he had a right to do, even under the Fugitive Slave Law, I fully believe. Every man is presumed to be free until the contrary is shown. Dr. Doy, no other man, had a right to presume these persons to be slaves, and even did he know them to be such, he was doing an act of mercy, of benevolence, and is entitled to the sympathy and material aid of every well disposed person. His kidnappers, if justice be done them, will spend at least ten years each, inside of the walls of a Penitentiary. But instead of that, one of those same kidnappers, yesterday, helped Jim Lane, Esq., and others, to rob a United States posse. We all condemned the capture of Doy; it was unlawful. We also denounced, from one end of the country to the other, the people of Lexington, Mo., for capturing Free State men, and disarming Free State men, yet the same thing has been done in Lawrence twice, within the past week, thus disgracing ourselves in the eyes of the civilized world. Could these outlaws get a strong political party to endorse their acts, they might go on so for years to come, but these men may just as well understand that the Republicans of the States do not sustain their cause in Kansas. When there was a necessity for fighting in '55 and '56, it was hard to get the Republicans to stand by us; but now, with the law making power in our hands, they say, truly, that there is not only no excuse for it, but that we are responsible now for all these outbreaks in Kansas. But says one: Where are we to go, politically? My answer is, go nowhere; stand right where we are. The Democracy has organized and failed. The Republican party, under Lane and Conway, will do the same, and all the true Free State men have got to do, is to organize under the name of Republican, Free Democracy, or I care not what, so that it embodies the true anti-slavery position, the non-extension of slavery, the denationalization of slavery, everywhere, and the right of the people of a Territory to prohibit slavery in the Territory, and we will sweep this Territory from one end to the other. All the people have to do now, is to stand firm. They need not be driven into the Democratic party